

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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IN THE CURRENT NUMBER.

TRANSIENT NOTICES, FIFTY CENTS FOR EIGHT LINES,
EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGER SPACE AND
PERMANENT RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

The East Orange Sewerage System.

Two dangers threaten thickly settled towns and villages—impure water and imperfect drainage. One threatens life and health through the air we breathe; the other through the water we drink. Both are intimately connected as to cause and effect. The impurities in the water used in the household are due to the presence of decaying vegetable and animal matter in the soil, while the wastage of the kitchen and the bath-room is largely increased by the free use of water, rendered necessary in the carrying away of those offensive matters.

The introduction of water through pipes is an enormous advantage in preventing contamination to water used in cooking, but it needs to be supplemented by a system of drainage which shall relieve the cesspools and outhouses of matters whose noxious vapors load the air, and are liable to find their way back into the cellar.

The remedy for this danger must be found without delay, to be applied in the most efficacious manner and at the least expense. In the system to be introduced in the neighboring township of East Orange the people of this village are interested, not alone to prevent an injury to its health and property, but as an experiment into which they may before many years be called to engage.

The system to be tried there is new in this country. Most of our large cities are so situated upon great rivers as to find a ready outlet in their waters for the drainage of their great sewers.

This is the easiest and cheapest method of disposal. For interior towns some other must be adopted.

The system to be applied in East Orange has been well tried in Europe. Portions of the sewerage of London, and of Birmingham are treated with chemicals and the heavier matters disposed of as manure. Berlin with over 800,000 inhabitants has adopted this system.

There is still much controversy as to the value of the resulting manures; some claiming that a large portion of the expense of maintenance may be defrayed from this source, while others declare them of little use.

As to the odors caused by the preparation of the manures no authoritative statements can be obtained beyond those furnished by the engineers, that there need be no smell. An incidental advantage will accrue in the drainage of a pond and swamps from which injurious vapors have long arisen. If the works shall not become a nuisance to the neighboring property, they will certainly prove a large benefit from the drainage of these low lands.

In any event the time is not far distant when the Oranges, Belleville, Bloomfield and Montclair will be compelled to inaugurate some system of sewage-disposal more or less injurious to their neighbors. Whatever evils accrue to us through the operations of adjoining towns will be likely to be passed along to others, when it becomes our turn to improve.

Sewerage Experiments at London.

Competent engineers have held that only fresh sewage has any value for manurial purposes; that where it is in a state of decomposition it benefits the soil but little. The whole question of sewage utilization has yet to be solved. The importance of the matter is so great that all facts helping to throw light thereon are of interest. The following statements are from a recent issue of the London Daily News:

About the beginning of last year the Metropolitan Board of Works determined to see what could be done in the way of separation of the solid portion of the sewage from the fluid. They decided to begin with about 1,000,000 gallons a day—the sewage of a population of about 36,000. Of course if a quantity of sew-

age be merely allowed to remain in a tank for a time the solid part of it, or much of it at any rate, will settle at the bottom. But experience seems to show that if certain additions be made to the sewage this process of settlement or "precipitation" will be very much more rapid and more complete. As the result of a long series of experiments carried on with the view of determining what process would give the best results at the lowest cost, it was found best first of all to well mix up the sewage with a certain proportion of lime and then to add to it a solution of proto-sulphate of iron. The whole compound was then run off into subsiding reservoirs in which it was allowed to remain for not less than two hours. Decomposition is slower than in hot weather, and usually we have a good deal of rain; but a large reservoir full of sewage treated with lime and iron, after remaining undisturbed for a couple of hours, presented so close a resemblance to pure water that anyone who did not know what it really was would have no hesitation at all in taking a bath in it.

At the end of two hours the water is drawn off. Practically the whole of the suspended solid matter has been precipitated, but the water may nevertheless be full of chemical impurity, and it is therefore treated with permanganate of soda and discharged into the Thames. The sediment remaining at the bottom of the reservoir is swept up and pumped into "sludge settling tanks," where it is allowed to remain for twelve hours, when there will be found to be a further accumulation of water on the surface. This is drawn off and the residuum has now to be dealt with. It throws, by the way, rather a striking light on the problem presented by London sewage to find that after about eight feet of tolerably clear water has been drawn off from it only about half an inch of solid matter remains. This is not absolutely all that was in the original sewage, but it is so nearly all that if they were to double their outlay in the perfecting of their system they could only get about another fiftieth part of solid suspended matter.

When the board determined last year to deal with 1,000,000 gallons of sewage a day they resolved to test the practicability of compressing this sludge by machinery, so as to still further eliminate the water from it, and reduce its bulk. They set up the necessary plant therefore, and have been turning out about five tons a day of this solid sludge. The practicability of this process has been demonstrated, but what as yet remains to be shown is the possibility of disposing of the solidified sewage in large quantities. The small quantity they have hitherto turned out hardly affords a criterion on this point. The system is now brought to get rid of five tons a day; but it may be a very different matter when they come to treat the whole of the London sewage in this manner, and have some 900 tons a day to dispose of. Instead of 100,000,000 gallons hitherto dealt with they have determined to experiment with 9,000,000 gallons, and a press weighing 45 tons has just been completed. The manurial value of this compressed matter seems to be as yet a moot point. Whether its fertilizing capabilities have been washed out of it, or whether it is a valuable manure; or, again, whether, supposing its intrinsic value being assumed, farmers and market gardeners can be convinced of its worth, are the points which as yet have to be conclusively settled. It may be that the value of this compressed sewage may make it an advantageous mode of dealing with the outpouring of the main sewers. On the other hand, it may prove on the whole cheaper to take three times the quantity of uncompressed sludge out to sea and throw it overboard. These are in brief the points which the Metropolitan Board of Works have determined to put to practical test, and in order that the test shall be a practical one they have, as we have said, just set up new appliances for compressing on a much larger scale than heretofore, and they are going to buy a vessel for the purpose of carrying out the sludge in its uncondensed form. Which of the two systems will be eventually adopted will depend upon the comparative results obtained.—*Broadstreets.*

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FINE GROCERIES.

Very Fine Butter per lb 24c
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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Del., Lack. & Western Railroad.

LEAVE BLOOMFIELD FOR NEW YORK:
(Glenwood Avenue Station).
6.05, 6.45, 7.15, 7.55, 8.35, 9.15, 10.35, 11.39
A. M. 12.45, 1.45, 2.35, 3.35, 4.45, 5.25,
6.15, 6.55, 8.20, 9.45, 11.10, P. M.,
12.39 A. M.

NOTE.—Leave GLEN RIDGE 2 minutes earlier,
WATKINSBURG 2 minutes later than time given
above.

LEAVE NEW YORK FOR BLOOMFIELD:
6.30, 7.20, 8.10, 9.30, 10.30, 11.20 A. M.
12.40, 1.20, 2.10, 3.40, 4.20, 4.50, 5.30,
6.20, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.30 P. M.

LEAVE NEWARK FOR BLOOMFIELD:
6.30, 6.40, 7.15, 7.55, 8.45, 10.05, 11.05,
11.55 A. M. 1.15, 1.55, 2.45, 4.15, 5.25,
6.05, 6.55, 7.40, 9.05, 10.35, 12.05 P. M.
Saturdays only.

N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R.
LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT OF CHAMBERS ST.:
6.00, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 12.15, 3.40, (4.20) Express
stopping only at North Newark 4.40,
5.40, 6.20, 8.00, 11.30 P. M. Train 9.00 A. M.,
4.20 and 4.50 P. M. run to Greenwood Lake.

LEAVE BLOOMFIELD FOR NEW YORK:
5.38, 7.06, 7.55, (8.33) Express stopping only
at North Newark 8.56, 10.08 A. M., 1.38,
3.06, 3.51, 5.05, 6.54, 9.28 P. M.

Sunday Trains: Leave New York for Bloomfield
8.45 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Leave N. Y. for
Orange, stopping at Bloomfield Ave. on signal
only, 8.45 A. M., 1.30, 6.00 and 9.15 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bloomfield for N. Y.,
8.08 A. M. and 7.12 P. M. Leave Bloomfield
Ave., Bloomfield, on signal only, 7.59, and
10.10 A. M., 5.10, and 7.40 P. M.

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On SATURDAY, August 14th, and following week, we shall present all purchasers of 1-3 pound of Tea or Baking Powder or 1 pound of Coffee with one of the above-named articles, each purchaser to keep her check.

The Broom-Holder to be given free.

DIRECTIONS.—The Broom-Holder is fastened by screws to the door or wall in such position that the broom hangs two or three feet from the floor, thus saving it from spreading or being broken. It is a perfectly simple contrivance, any child being able to adjust it with perfect ease. When one seen no house-keeper would be without it.

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We are still selling best Creamery Butter for 22c per pound; 3 pounds for 60c.

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Offer to all Friends and Patrons, old and new,
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PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of a warrant issued by the Township Committee of the Township of Bloomfield, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, bearing date the 2d day of June, 1886, to make the unpaid taxes assessed on lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate in said township in the year 1884, the subscriber, Collector of Taxes for the said township will on

WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF
SEPTEMBER NEXT,

at the hour of 2 P. M., at his office in Dodd's building Glenwood avenue, in said township sell the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate hereunder described at public vendue, for the shortest term, not exceeding thirty years, for which any person or persons will agree to take the same, and pay such taxes with the interest thereon, from the 20th day of October, 1884, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-four, together with all costs, fees, charges and expenses.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

31 Day, Mary A., one house, 22 acres, s s road to Passaic..... \$34.38

34 De Voursay, Richard, est. one house, 7 acres, e of and n rear of Isaac Powelson..... 8.50

81 Lyon, Wm., one house, 28 acres, part of the farm formerly belonging to Cyrantha Van Winkle, lying on west side of Paterson road..... 37.20

108 Powelson, Jared, one house, 12 acres, w s Paterson road..... 15.30

112 Parsons, Cyrus, one house 9 acres, e s of Paterson road..... 23.33

113 Parsons, Cyrus, one house 6 acres, s of Gorline D. Ackerman..... 16.94

128 Sargeant, one house 31 acres, w s Paterson road, s of Dr. Davis..... 22.10

300 Van Houten Cor. 3 houses 32 acres, w s road to Paterson..... 93.40

130 Van Houten, Al bert, one house w s road to Paterson..... 22.56

DISTRICT NO. 2.

415 Kent, Aaron H., one house, 7 acres, s s Franklin street, Belleville line..... 47.32

559 Post, Mrs. Jacob, one store, w s Bloomfield avenue, s of Baxter estate..... 6.54

759 Weeks, Dr. G. M., 2 of acre s s Franklin street, adj. Cole..... 10.90

DISTRICT NO. 3.

19 Baylis, Thomas, est., one house, s s Liberty street, 1st n Orchard..... 13.08

20 Baylis, George and Richard, w s Orchard street..... 23.98

114 Gillis, J. S., 40 acres, s s of road to Franklin..... 57.56

118 Halstead, D. C., formerly, 44.70 ac. ss, w s Pleasant avenue..... 65.40

119 Hutchinson, Lucius, 5 acres..... 7.84

124 Higgin, Thomas, one house, s s Liberty street, corner of Hickory..... 13.49

186 Martin, est., James, 2 lots, s of house at head of plane..... 2.18

204 Pierson, Cyrus F., one house, w s Orchard street, cor. Montgomery..... 30.52